Numb. 324.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From February 11. to February 18. 1734,5.

To the Printer of the Gazette.

That SELF-DENIAL is not the ESSENCE of VIRTUE.

IT is commonly aſſerted, that without *Self-Denial* there is no Virtue, and that the greater the *Self-Denial* the greater the Virtue.

If it were ſaid, that he who cannot deny himſelf in any Thing he inclines to, tho' he knows it will be to his Hurt, has not the Virtue of *Reſolution* or *Fortitude*, it would be intelligible enough; but as it ſtands it ſeems obſcure or erroneous.

Let us conſider ſome of the Virtues ſingly.

If a Man has no inclination to *wrong* People in his Dealings, if he feels no Temptation to it, and therefore never does it; can it be ſaid that he is not a juſt Man? If he is a juſt Man, has he not the Virtue of Juſtice?

If to a certain Man, idle Diverſions have nothing in them that is tempting, and therefore he never relaxes his Application to Buſineſs for their Sake; is he not an Induſtrious Man? Or has he not the Virtue of Induſtry?

I might in like manner inſtance in all the reſt of the Virtues: But to make the Thing ſhort, As it is certain, that the more we ſtrive againſt the Temptation to any Vice, and practiſe the contrary Virtue, the weaker will that Temptation be, and the ſtronger will be that Habit; 'till at length the Temptation has no Force, or entirely vaniſhes: Does it follow from thence, that in our Endeavours to overcome Vice, we grow continually leſs and leſs Virtuous; till at length we have no Virtue at all?

If Self-Denial be the Eſſence of Virtue, then it follows, that the Man who is naturally temperate, juſt, &c. is not virtuous; but that in order to be virtuous, he muſt, in ſpight of his natural Inclinations, wrong his Neighbours, and eat and drink, &c. to exceſs.

But perhaps it may be ſaid, that by the Word *Virtue* in the above Aſſertion, is meant, *Merit*; and ſo it ſhould ſtand thus; Without Self-Denial there is no Merit; and the greater the Self-Denial the greater the Merit.

The Self-denial here meant, muſt be when our Inclinations are towards Vice, or elſe it would ſtill be Nonſenſe.

By Merit is underſtood, Deſert; and when we ſay a Man merits, we mean that he deſerves Praiſe or Reward.

We do not pretend to merit any thing of God, for he is above our Services; and the Benefits he confers on us, are the Effects of his Goodneſs and Bounty.

All our Merit then is with regard to one another, and from one to another.

Taking then the Aſſertion as it laſt ſtands.

If a Man does me a Service from a natural benevolent Inclination, does he deſerve leſs of me than another who does me the like Kindneſs againſt his Inclination?

If I have two Journeymen, one naturally induſtrious, the other idle, but both perform a Days Work equally good, ought I to give the latter the moſt Wages?

Indeed, lazy Workmen are commonly obſerv'd to be more extravagant in their Demands than the Induſtrious; for if they have not more for their Work, they cannot live ſo well: But tho' it be true to a Proverb, *That Lazy Folks take the moſt Pains*, does it follow that they deſerve the moſt Money?

If you were to employ Servants in Affairs of Truſt, would you not bid more for one you knew was naturally honeſt, than for one naturally roguiſh, but who had lately acted honeſtly? For Currents whoſe natural Channel is damm'd up, (till the new Courſe is by Time worn ſufficiently deep and become natural,) are apt to break their Banks. If one Servant is more valuable than another, has he not more Merit than the other? And yet this is not on Account of Superior Self-denial.

Is a Patriot not praiſe-worthy, if Publick Spirit is natural to him?

Is a Pacing-Horſe leſs valuable for being a natural Pacer?

Nor in my Opinion has any Man leſs Merit for having in general natural virtuous Inclinations.

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The Truth is, that Temperance, Juſtice, Charity, &c. are Virtues, whether practis'd with or againſt our Inclinations; and the Man who practiſes them, merits our Love and Eſteem: And Self-denial is neither good nor bad, but as 'tis apply'd: He that denies a Vicious Inclination is Virtuous in proportion to his Reſolution, but the moſt perfect Virtue is above all Temptation, ſuch as the Virtue of the Saints in Heaven: And he who does a fooliſh, indecent or wicked Thing, meerly becauſe 'tis contrary to his Inclination, (like ſome mad Enthuſiaſts I have read of, who ran about naked, under the Notion of taking up the Croſs) is not practiſing the reaſonable Science of Virtue, but is lunatick.

New-Caſtle, Feb. 5. 1734,5.

LONDON, *October* 12.

The Prince of Wales, Capt. Dunbar, of 300 Tuns and 10 Guns, is appointed to carry the Indian Chiefs to Georgia, and will ſail next Week.

Oct. 22. The Apprehenſions at Vienna of a Rupture with the Turks ſeem to increaſe, ſince Men were labouring hard on the Fortifications of Temeſwar, Belgrade, and Carlſtad, in Croatia, one of which Places the Turks threaten to attack. However, this is ſuppos'd to depend on the Situation of Affairs in Perſia, in regard to the making Peace; without which they will not be able to put their Deſigns in Execution.

We have an Account from Holderneſs in Yorkſhire, of the following remarkable Inſcription on a Tombſtone newly ſet up in the Church-yard of Heydon, viz.

'Here lyeth the Body of William Strutton, of Padrinton, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97, who 'had by his firſt Wife 28 Children, and by a ſecond 'Wife 17, own Father to 45, Grand-father to 86, Great-'Grand-father to 97, and Great-Great-Grand-father to 23; 'in all 251.

Oct. 31. The Indian Chiefs imbarked Yeſterday at Graveſend, and ſailed with the Saltzburghers, and divers Engliſh Families, for the Savannah in Georgia.

The poor Captives from Barbary landed at Portſmouth laſt Tueſday from on board the Blandford Man of War, 140 in Number, who are on the Road to paſs through this City in Proceſſion to St. Paul's Cathedral, to return Thanks to God for their Deliverance, and afterwards to go to St. James's to thank His Majeſty for their Redemption.

A Report had been current of a Duel between the Prince of Orange and the Prince of Baden on the Rhine; but, upon proper Enquiry, it appears to be groundleſs.

Nov. 2. Upon the late Exchanging of Priſoners in Italy, a Company of Piedmonteſe Grenadiers, taken at the Surprize upon the Marſhal Broglio's Quarters, refus'd to be exchang'd, and choſe to enter into the Emperor's Service.

The Prince of Orange arriv'd at the Hague the 7th Inſt. *N. S.* in good Health, and the Princeſs his Conſort, paſſed through the City this Morning, to embark for Holland.

The French, picqued with Reſentment at their Diſappointment of poſſeſſing Worms, by which they muſt be obliged to quarter 18,000 Men more in their own Country, are all in motion from all Sides with the greateſt part of their Forces, 16000 whereof have paſſed the Rhine at Philipsburg, and threaten to diſlodge the Germans from Heidelberg and Worms; near which laſt Place they are getting ready a Train of Artillery with Deſign to beſiege it.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, upon this Advice, is reaſſembling his Army, and has laid the Country about Worms under Water to prevent the Enemy's approaching it, ſo that a new Campaign ſeems to be broke open on that Side, and a bloody Action unavoidable.

Nov. 5. According to Accounts from Hanover, of the 30th paſt by a Flanders Mail, the Negotiations for Peace ſtill ſubſiſt; no leſs than 10 Couriers, as they ſay, having paſſed by there in 6 Days, going to ſeveral Courts of Europe, to communicate a Plan drawn up by ſome Neutral Powers, each of which is obliged to furniſh a certain Number of Troops for next Campaign in Caſe the ſaid Plan does not take place; and they talk of a numerous Army of Obſervation being to be formed on the Rhine next Spring, a conſiderable Squadron ſent to the Baltick, and a formidable Fleet to the Mediterranean, in order to reſtore the Peace of Europe by Force of Arms, if it can't be procured by Mediation.

Affairs on the Rhine are again in great Confuſion by the Motions of the French from all Sides, whoſe Parties pillage even to the Gates of Manheim. The Territory of Mentz is hazarded with new Demands for heavy Contributions, and ſix of their Bailiffs carried away for refuſing to pay them. They have a Train of Artillery with them. However, their real Deſign was uncertain. But, whatever it is, the Imperial Forces are alſo in Motion to defeat it. So that a new Action may probably enſue alſo on that Side.

We hear that the ingenious Dr Halley has found out the Longitude; which, in a ſhort time, he will demonſtrate before the Royal Society.

Part of the Fleet is ſailed from Spithead to Plymouth Harbour, and the reſt order'd into the Harbours of Portſmouth and Chatham; but both Ships and Men are ſo diſpoſed as to be in readineſs, if Need be, during the Winter; and Sir John Norris, Admiral in Chief, arrived in Town Yeſterday, and waited on Their Majeſties, and afterwards on the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandizes Yeſterday were the greateſt that have been for many Months; the moſt remarkable of which were 108000 Quarters of Wheat and ſome Hundred Quarters of Rye, Barley, and Beans, chiefly to Spain; 15000 Stuffs for Portugal, &c 150,000 Pieces of Callico for Hamburgh and Germany, 5000 Gallons of Wine for the Eaſt-Indies, and 120,000, Oz. of Silver and 6000 Oz. of Gold Coin for Holland: And Samuel Holden, Eſq; imported 24000 Weight of Pot-Aſhes from Archangel.

'Tis apprehended, that the War will be continued, ſince, by private Letters from Amſterdam 'tis adviſed that a Negotiation is carying on there for borrowing a large Sum of Money on the Credit of the Quick-ſilver Mines in Sileſia, at 5 per Cent Intereſt, or at 8 or 9 per Cent. Annuities for Life; which, 'twas not doubted, will ſoon be ſubſcribed.

Affairs in Poland, according to Advices by an Holland Mail this Day, are in the utmoſt Confuſion, King Staniſlaus's Parties prevailing even about Warſaw; having carried off from Prague (where King Auguſtus was elected) all the Archives, Money, Proviſions, and Forage being amaſſed there for the Saxon Troops, ſtopped all the Corn which was going to Market, threaten'd the Inhabitants with Death if they ſent them the leaſt Subſiſtance; and that a ſtrong Confederacy of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, was formed, of which Staroſt Czarki was choſen Marſhal, who were bound by Oath not to give the leaſt Aid to the Saxons, and to pay 10 per Cent. of their Revenues to ſupport King Staniſlaus's Army.

Hague, Oct. 19. *N. S.* The important Affair of the Pacification of all Europe is now at a Stand, being ſuſpended by the Anſwers of the Courts who are engaged in War; who all proteſt, that there is nothing they ſo ardently deſired as Peace, but act as if they were quite averſe to it. This was doubtleſs obſerved by the Powers that endeavoured to reconcile them, who were yet to ſeek for the Conditions upon which to reconcile their jarring Intereſts, which appear ſo diſtant, that one might as well have pretended to join the two Extreams without the Uſe of a Medium. To ſpeak the Truth, it is very likely, that the Pacifick Powers were always of the Opinion, that they ſhould not ſucceed; but the Situation of this Republick at the breaking out of the War not permitting her to engage therein, the Court of Great Britain might judge it prudent to have a little Patience, and not ruſh into the Field without her. Do the Engliſh then, *you will ask*, think themſelves ever the more Invincible, for being in our Company? Not at all: But their Jealouſy upon another Account (Trade) will not permit them to ſuffer us to remain in Peace when they are engaged War, for fear our Merchants ſhould introduce themſelves into Ports

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where the Engliſh have at preſent ſuch good Births. Thus the Court of England ſeemed at leaſt to enter into the Views of the Hollanders, in order to draw them into theirs; and we are told, that at length that deſireable Point is gained, and that the Two Maritime Powers having taken into Conſideration all the dreadful Conſequences of the too great Power of the Houſe of Bourbon, are now going to take Meaſures in Concert, to be able to ſay to her, *Hitherto ſhalt thou go, and no farther.* The Time preſſes; but is to be hoped, that if ſuch a Salutary Reſolution be taken, it is not taken too late. Spain has been three Years making an Eſſay of her Forces, and is acquainted with the full Extent of them. The King of France, who formerly took no Pleaſure but in the Chace, begins to accuſtom himſelf to the Deluding Surname of *Conqueror.* What ought we not to fear from the United Power of thoſe two Monarchs, who ſeeing themſelves Maſters of three of the Richeſt, moſt Populous, and moſt Powerful Parts of Europe, Italy, France, and Spain, which are contiguous to each other, without any Interval between, may, when once they find themſelves in peaceable Poſſeſſion, take their Meaſures, and pretend to give Laws to Europe? The Councils of England are too vigilant, to ſuffer themſelves to be lulled aſleep: France may go on with Declarations, that ſhe deſires no Conqueſts, that ſhe has no Thoughts of enlarging her Territories, &c. What matters it to the reſt of Europe, whether France or Spain keeps what they take from the Emperor, provided it reſts in the Houſe of Bourbon? That is enough for the reſt of Europe, and ſufficient Cauſe of Inquietude. All the Reaſons they had at Utrecht for clipping the Wings of the Crown of Spain upon the Head of a Bourbon, do ſtill ſubſiſt and more apparently now than then. It remains for thoſe Powers, who are the Depoſitaries of the Balance of Europe to take Care, *ne quid detrimenti Reſpublica capiat.*

London, Nov. 5. According to Advice by a Holland Mail, the Emperor's Affairs appear in a worſe Situation then ever, ſince, as they ſay from Vienna, the Turks, influenc'd by Count Boneval, are laying up great Magazines in Boſnia, which is taken for a Preſage of no good to the Empire, and nothing leſs then a Rupture next Spring on that Side. But 'tis added, that the Treaty of 30,000 Ruſſians was ſettled with the Czarina; and that the Emperor, having wrote to the Elector of Bavaria to know the Reaſons of his Warlike Preparations, had for Anſwer, that they were only for the Security of his Dominions, and that nothing was intended contrary to His Imperial Majeſty's Intereſt.

'Tis added, that Prince Eugene arrived at Vienna the 10th of laſt Month, dined next Day with Mr. Robinſon, the Britiſh Miniſter, and took Occaſion at Table to applaud greatly the Prudence, Conduct, and great Abilities of the Prince of Orange, which his Highneſs ſaid were equally admired throughout the whole Army. And that as ſoon as the Army in Italy is reinforced, to 70,000 Men, during the Winter, Prince Eugene is to command it, and endeavour to penetrate into the Milaneſe.

Count Coningſeg, we are told, reſolves to continue the Campain in Italy during the whole Winter; and being joined by 6000 Recruits, confined as he is to ſo narrow a Compaſs, is ſeeking an Opportunity, at all Hazards, to extend his Quarters, by forcing his Way into the Cremoneſe. So that a new Action may ſoon be expected.

The King of Pruſſia, are told, is now worſe than ever, the Gout being fallen into his Right Arm, and his Legs ſo inflamed, that he had no Reſt for 3 Nights.

There is ſhewn at Northampton a Woman of Twenty Two Years of Age, born in Leiceſterſhire, who is full Seven Foot high without Shoes, and every Way proportioned.

They write from Portſmouth, that an Affair happen'd lately on board the Fleet at Spithead, which threaten'd very ill Conſequences. ---- A Dutch Man of War came and anchor'd in that Road. Soon after Notice was given ſhe had 18 Engliſh Sailors on board. The Captain ſent to demand them, and offer'd as many Dutch Hands by Way of Exchange. Being refus'd, he threaten'd to give him a broadſide, but the Dutchman ſent Word back that he might, and he would anſwer him Upon this, Complaint was made above, and Two Men of War ordered by the Admiral to ride up to the Ship, make a final demand, and let fly on Refuſal: When the High and Mighty Gentleman began to hear Reaſon, and comply'd with friendly Exchange.

'Tis generally reported that the Negotiations for Peace ſtick at the Court of Vienna; whence 'tis feared the War is more likely to continue than an End put to it.

Letters from Vienna mention that that Court is highly pleas'd with ſome Diſpatches arriv'd there from Count Kinski, Imperial Miniſter at London: That the Emperor ſtill perſiſts in his Reſolution to hear of no Peace, but on honourable and advantageous Terms; and that they talk there of Prince Eugene's making a Tour to Italy *incognito*

Warſaw, October 24. We have Advice, that General Kingerber, who ſet out hence lately with the Saxon Cavalry, is arrived on the Frontiers of Sileſia, where he has received Orders to wait the King's Arrival and conduct his Majeſty hither. The Ruſſian General Sagreski has made a Motion with his Troops in like Manner to approach this City, and ſecure his Majeſty's Paſſage: Theſe Steps appear abſolutely neceſſary; for it is but a few Days ſince we had another Detachment of Poliſh Troops come to Praage, on the other Side the Viſtula, and oblig'd the Burgers of that Place to deliver up all their Records; they took away all the Contribution Money that was lodg'd there, and appropriated towards the Support of the Saxon Troops; after this they plunder'd the Granaries, and carried off all that was conſign'd to this Market, and retir'd without the leaſt Interruption, threatning the Merchants, that if they ſupply'd the Saxons with the leaſt Grain of Subſiſtance, they would come and deſtroy them all, Root and Branch: Some Troops have been thereupon ſent to Praage, to ſecure the Place from future Incurſions. We learn farther, that a Dyet has been held at Czerski, whereof Mr. Keſtrows, a Staroſte of Czerski, was elected Marſhal: Here the Nobility all entered into a Confederacy in Favour of King Staniſlaus, and engag'd, by ſolemn Oath to furniſh no Manner of Proviſions for the Uſe of the Saxon Troops; They reſolved alſo to raiſe the Tenth from all Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Eſtates, in whoſe Hands ſoever lodg'd and to oblige the Jews in particular to pay a Capitation Tax of four Florins a Head for every Man, and two for every Woman, to maintain the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

Mr FRANKLIN,

The incloſed Copy of VERSES is deſign'd as a Piece of Advice *to a very good Friend of mine and one of yours, whom you'll oblige mightily, by giving it Place in your firſt Paper.*

I am,

Philadel. Feb. 12. 1734-5. Yours at all times, *M. B.*

HOW mighty ſilly your Reſolves,
And Deſigns to change our State,
Your Wiſhes crown'd, your Bliſs diſſolves
To Cares in Bondage; Curſe compleat.
Thy wonted Gaiety regain,
Let Fools in Life content to wed,
Submit to M1ſs's Tyrant Reign,
I hope it's your's to be obey'd.
To Intereſt, Friendſhip, Freedom, loſt,
Dear Purchaſe for this mighty Boon;
Of Hours of Bliſs you'll not long boaſt,
But pining, owning yourſelf undone.
Accept as Cordial what has paſt,
Your Debonnair, with me approve,
Confeſs the Sex a Plague at beſt,
Nor one, nor other ever love.

Copy of a Letter *from Capt* Samuel Winder *at* Mumma-Nancy-Town, *to Col.* Charles Davis *in* Kingſton Jamaica.

SIR, *Naney-Town, Decem.* 19. 1734.

I Take this Opportunity by Mr. *Witter*, to give you a ſhort Account of our Proceedings ſince we left Mr. *Burnets*, from whence we marched on the 9th Inſtant about Two in the Afternoon, and that Night came up with the Detachment that had marched before us; in three Days more we marched over the Blue Mountain, but the Roads were very difficult from the violent Rains we met with: After we had paſſed the blue Mountain we came to a narrow Ridge, where the Violence of the Weather obliged us to ſtay three Nights and two Days: The firſt Night we encamped on the aforeſaid Ridge, our Baggage not being able to come up, we were obliged

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to lie in the Rain with nothing but the Heavens to cover us, nor any thing to refresh us. The violence of the Cold and Rains cost us the Lives of Eight or Ten Negroes, and we were almost famished ourselves; some of our Officers, and several, both White and Black, Soldiers, were obliged to return from thence, not being able to proceed. On the 16th we proceeded on our March, and that Night came within a Mile and a half of this Town, where we lay on our Arms all Night in very heavy Rains, and, our Baggage not come up, were exposed to the Weather. On the 17th about nine in the Morning Col. *Brooks* ordered us to march to the Town, in order to take it, himself and his own Detatchment continuing there to guard our Ammunition and Provision. About 12 we came in Sight of the Town, when we were discovered by the Rebels, who immediately began to blow their Horns and made a terrible Howling, at the same Time they set their Town on Fire, which we supposed was intended that they might have an Opportunity to Fire upon us, and deprive us of seeing them through the Smoak; between 12 and 1 we entered the Town, after exchanging several Volleys and soon made ourselves Masters of it, but they kept Possession of some Ambuscades, which occasioned a hot Fire on both Sides all the Afternoon and yesterday Morning till about 10 a Clock, when we forced them out, so that we now hope we shall be able to keep our Ground and scatter them, if we are not prevented by Want of Provisions and Ammunition. We can observe Crowds of them on the Hills, but cannot guess at the Number; all Musick we have had for these two Days is the Balls flying about our Ears. As we proceed further, shall take Care to advise you by every Opportunity, and we desire the Favour you'll communicate this to Mr. *Pratter* and the rest of the Gentlemen in Town as you may think proper. My Brother Officers joyn me in desiring that the Officers that are to relieve us may be ready at *Burnets* by the Time agreed on; 'twould be very hard the Burthen should lay on 5 Officers out of so many.

I am, with Respects to your Self and all Friends,
Sir, your most humble Servant, *Samuel Winder.*

P. S. What Number of Negroes we have killed or wounded we know not, but have seen them carry off some. We have met with no Damage except Two White Men wounded, but hope neither dangerous.

Custom-House, Philadelphia. Entred in.

Brigt. Mulberry, James Coultas, from South-Carolina.

Entred out.

Sloop Deborah, Ja. White, for Antigua.

Cleared.

Scooner Christiana, William Burroughs, to South-Carolina.

Advertisements.

ON Tuesday *the 11th of* March *next, will be sold by publick Vendue, at the Coffee-House in* Philadelphia, *a Plantation in* Warminster *in the County of* Bucks, *lying upon the upper* York *Road,* 18 *Miles distant from* Philadelphia, *consisting of an Hundred Acres of Land, Fifty whereof clear, having a large commodious House, fit for either a Store or Tavern, a large Barn or Stable, a fine young Orchard and good Meadowing, at present in Tenure of* George Morgan. *Whoever becomes Purchaser, is to pay ready Money; and any Person that's inclined to buy, may have Knowledge of the Title from* William Howel *near the Bank-Meeting-House, to whom the Premises belong.*

The Sale will begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the said 11th of March, *and be attended by*

Patrick Baird, *Vendue-Master.*

To be SOLD,

A LOT *of Land containing three Acres, bounding on* York *Road, about an hundred Yards from the Brickyard lately belonging to* Daniel Pegg, *deceas'd. It is a corner Lot, with a good Stone Well, and planted with Apple-trees, Peach-trees, and Cherry trees, and run over with* English *Grass. Any Person inclining to purchase may inquire of*

William Rakestraw.

To be SOLD,

BY John Snowden, *Tanner,* 450 *Acres of Land on a Branch of* Rariton, *called* Black River, *in* Jersey; *and near* 200 *Acres further up in the last* Indian *Purchase, and Two Acres and a Half joining to Judge* Leonard's *Land in* Princetown *near the Tavern. Likewise near* 200 *Acres of Land on* Ouldman's Creek *in* Gloucester *County, Part of it being formerly* John Standbank's, *the other Part lately Purchased, which said Land hath been lately returned by an Order from the General-Surveyor, and allowed of by the Council of Proprietaries, and is Recorded in* Burlington *according to Orders. Those that have a mind to Purchase All, or any Part, may agree with said* Snowden *at his House in* Philadelphia.

VERY *good Seasoned Cedar Boards to be sold reasonably by* Thomas Boud, *Bricklayer.*

ODRAN DUPUY, *next Door to the* Bell *in* Arch-street, *on Monday Feb.* 10. *opened a* FRENCH SCHOOL. *Where whoever enclines to learn the French Language, may be taught it on reasonable Terms. His Wife also teaches young Ladies Needle Work.*

The said Dupuy, *having served Seven Years in* London, *to the Business of a* Watch Finisher, (*which is the principal part in Watch-making*) *and allowed by the chiefest of the Trade to be a correct Workman, proposes also to mend and clean* WATCHES; *and has a true Method of bringing a Watch to go nearly exact, whether hanging, moving, or lying flat; whereas the Difference is commonly very considerable; as any Gentleman, may be satisfied, by setting his Watch with a well-regulated Clock, and hanging it up* 24 *Hours; then observing how much they disagree, he may set the Watch with the Clock again, and lay it on a Table for* 24 *Hours more, and compare the two Differences together.*

A SERVANT *Man's Time for* 3 *Years and four Months, to be disposed of. He is a likely hearty young Fellow. Enquire of the Printer hereof.*

A *Loom and Shuttles and all its necessary Utensils, to be Sold, enquire of* Mary Williams, *in Strawberry-Alley, or the Printer hereof. Likewise two Servants to be Sold; the one a Weaver that has Three Years and an Half to serve, the other a Taylor four Years and a Half. Enquire of the Printer hereof.*

Just Published,

EVERY *Man his own Doctor: or the poor Planter's Physician.* Prescribing plain and easy Means for Persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the Distempers incident to this Climate, and with very little Charge, the Medicines being chiefly of the Growth and Production of this Country. *Sold by the Printer hereof,* pr. 1 s. *with Allowance to those who take a Quantity to sell, or give away in Charity.*

To be SOLD,

A *Plantation containing* 300 *Acres of good Land,* 30 *cleared,* 10 *or* 12 *Meadow and in good* English *Grass, a House and Barn,* &c. *lying in* Nantmel *Township, upon* French-Creek, *about* 30 *Miles from* Philadelphia. *Enquire of* Simon Meredith *now living on the said Place.*

For LONDON, *directly,*

THE Ship *Ann, John Stedman* Master, will sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage agree with said Master at his Store on Mr. *Fishbourn's* Wharff.

N. B. She will have very good Accommodations for Passengers.

ANtigua Rum, *St. Kits Mellasses, Chocolate, Cotton, Ginger and Pepper, and sundry other Sorts of Goods Sold by wholesale or Retail, by William Graham, at the House where Henry Hodge lately dwelt.*

READY MONEY *for old* RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

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